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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 1st April, 1968:—

BILL No. 27 of 1968

A Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

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| 61 of 1948 | <p>1. This Act may be called the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 1968.</p> <p>2. In the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 1, in sub-section (2), the words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.</p> <p>3. In section 8 of the principal Act—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) in sub-section (2),—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) in clause (b), for the words "reeling of silkworm cocoons", the words "reeling or, as the case may be, spinning of silkworm cocoons and silk waste" shall be substituted;</p> | <p>Short title.</p> <p>Amendment of section 1.</p> <p>Amendment of section 8.</p> |
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- (ii) clause (c) shall be omitted,
- (b) in sub-section (3),—
 - (i) clause (b) shall be omitted;
 - (ii) in clause (c), the word "other" shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section
12.

4. In section 12 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2) and (3),⁵ the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The accounts of the Board shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Board to the 10 Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Board shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller 15 and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of Government accounts, and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Board. 20

(4) The accounts of the Board as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and that Government shall cause a copy of the same to be laid before 25 each House of Parliament.

(5) A copy of the accounts of the Board as so certified together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded simultaneously to the Board."

Insertion
of new
section
12A.

Annual
report.

5. After section 12 of the principal Act, the following section 30 shall be inserted, namely:—

"12A. The Board shall prepare for every financial year a report of its activities during that year and submit the report to the Central Government in such form and on or before such date as may be prescribed, and that Government shall cause a 35 copy of the report to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Amendment
of section
13.

6. In section 13 of the principal Act—

- (a) in sub-section (2),—
 - (i) in clause (viii), the words "and the audit of such accounts" shall be omitted;

(ii) after clause (viii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

5 (viia) the form of the annual report of the Board and the date on or before which it shall be submitted to the Central Government;”;

(b) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

10 “(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule
15 or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under
20 that rule.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948) provides for the development of the silk industry under the control of the Union and for that purpose has established a Central Silk Board. Under sub-section (2) of section 12 of that Act, the accounts of the Board are to be audited annually by auditors appointed by the Central Government and at present the accounts are, by consent, being audited by the Deputy Accountant-General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous, Bombay. It is proposed to amend section 12 to make specific provision authorising the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person authorised by him to audit the accounts of the Board. It is also proposed to insert a provision requiring the Board to prepare for every year a report of its activities during that year and submit it to the Central Government for being laid before Parliament.

2. Opportunity is being taken to amend—

- (a) section 1 (2) of the Act to provide for its extension to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) section 8 (2) of the Act so as to cover also spinning of silkworm cocoons and silk waste which is a new line of production that has come into existence after the passing of the Act.

NEW DELHI;

DINESH SINGH

The 27th November, 1967.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

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[Copy of letter No. 21/3/64-Tex-(F), dated the 22nd February, 1968 from Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of Commerce to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.]

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The President having been informed of the subject matter of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1968, recommends under clause (3) of article 117 and clause (1) of article 117, read with sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 110, of the Constitution of India, the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

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FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Central Silk Board Act, 1948, provides for the development, under Central control, of the silk industry and for that purpose to establish a Central Silk Board. The function of the Board is to promote the development of silk industry by such measures as it thinks fit and to ensure co-ordinated development of the various sectors of the silk industry.

2. In terms of the functions assigned to the Board under the Act, the Board is required to recommend grant of Central Assistance (Grants and Loans) to the State Governments for implementation of sericulture development programmes approved by it. Central assistance is made available to the States for development of sericulture industry in accordance with the pattern and procedure determined by the Central Government from time to time.

3. The Board has under its direct control the responsibility for organising programmes relating to research, training and basic seed production for the benefit of the sericultural industry in the country as a whole. Under this programme, the Board has set up Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore; Central Tasar Research Station, Ranchi; Central Silkworm Seed Station, Srinagar; Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station, Lakha, and Silkworm Seed Station, Coonoor. The Board has also set up pre-shipment inspection Centres at various places in the country for quality certification of natural silk fabrics exported from India. The Board also maintains Liaison Offices in Bangalore, Calcutta, New Delhi and Srinagar for maintaining effective liaison with the State Governments.

4. The expenditure for meeting the Board's administration and centrally sponsored schemes is met from out of the budget grants made available to the Board by the Central Government as provided under section 9 of the Act.

5. The present Bill seeks, *inter alia*, to extend the Act to Jammu and Kashmir State (*vide* clause 2). Central assistance by way of grants and loans is being given to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the development of Sericulture industry and ranges between Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. An amount of this order is estimated to be incurred per annum even after extending the Act to Jammu and Kashmir State.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 6 of the Bill which seeks to amend section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, empowers the Central Government to make rules to provide for the form of the annual report of the Board and the date on or before which it shall be submitted to the Central Government. These are matters of detail and the delegation of legislative power with respect to them is of a normal character.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.